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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Give Us the Names!

If it be true that a \$50,000,000 Wall Street Blind Pool was organized to control the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and that this pool was supported by the funds of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, let us have, by all means, the names of the Blind Poolists!

District Attorney JEROME has the authority to let in the sunlight. Will he do it?

Mr. JAMES HAZEN HYDE said a short time ago that Mr. EDWARD H. HARRI-MAN knew many things, but Mr. HYDE added that he could not obtain from Mr. HARRIMAN a precise statement of what had been going on.

If Mr. HYDE knows the names of the Blind Poolists he should give them up. If Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF knows he

should tell. There are two Blind Poolists whose names and syndicate operations would be forthcoming in a Grand Jury investigation by Mr. JEROME.

What Is the Meaning of This?

Let us have them!

We have received a somewhat bulky pamphlet entitled: "Short extracts from a few of the principal speeches of the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW in the United States Senate, and testimony for his retention in that body from his colleagues, the press and other sources."

Why should this pamphlet be issued at the present time? The term of the Hon. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW as a Senator of the United States from the State of New York extends till 1911. six years more. He is in the full vigor of health. His seventy-one years have treated him kindly.

Can it be that the amiable Senator thinks of retiring from public life when he is really in his prime, and is this pamphlet put forth by admiring friends to dissuade him from such a step?

The sentiments expressed by the Hon. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW quoted in this pamphlet are sound, nay, at times they are inspiring. For example:

" I cannot help believing that in the bookkeeping of Heaven there is a debit and credit account which can only be balanced by works as well as faith, by deeds as well as professions."

Materialism is ever crowding with increasing force upon sentiment. It is destructive of ideals. As wealth increases and competition grows and larger opportunities intensify the struggle for existence or for great accumulations, unselfish more distant and difficult."

" It is only by labor and energy, only by determination and character, that the debt which the world owes to every one is collected."

How can it be possible that there is need of printing a stout pamphlet to present reasons why the author of sentiments so excellent should be retained in the United States Senate?

It is announced from Paris that Senator DEPEW will shorten his usual European vacation by sailing for home on Saturday. How will he treat the superserviceable friends who have gone to the trouble and expense of printing this eulogistic pamphlet? May it not provoke the publication of another pamphlet, with other testimony, in which the public will be even more interested than in the very correct sentiments expressed by the genial Senator at Washington?

A Remarkable Southern Man.

At Durham in North Carolina is published the South Atlantic Quarterly. It is a highly creditable periodical, edited by two professors of Trinity College, an institution having its seat in that town.

About a year ago, it may be remembered, this review printed articles treating of the negro question in a spirit of they were by Southern writers. They criticized the attitude of Southern whites to the negroes and showed extraordinary independence generally in pointing out the disadvantages from which the South suffered because of the restraint put in vague terms an intention of admitting its dominant social and political sentiment. The articles made an uproar, and the trustees of Trinity College were called on indignantly to get rid of professors uttering opinions so distasteful to the South and so injurious to it.

That attempt to punish the free expression of opinions proved unsuccessful. The authors of the offensive articles were retained in their places in the college and allowed to think as they pleased on social and economic questions. An article in the last, or July, number of the South Atlantic Quarterly suggests the reason why, to use its own words, "this brilliant victory in the cause of free speech" was achieved and there was made possible "a declaration of principles on the subject of academic reedom that was not only a new thing in the South but was so clear cut and fearless in its pronouncement as to startle the whole country."

The explanation is afforded in a biography of a very remarkable Southern and the establishment of a regency unman-Washington Duke. When he der four Grand Dukes, which should and plunge in bodily. These rules died last May at Durham, in which county he was born eighty-five years before, his name as a tobacco manu- VITCH. If there should prove to be any continually disregarded. facturer had become known throughout solid foundation for this rumor, we the world. He was "the builder of the should conclude that some influential presence of mind and calm self-control largest fortune ever amassed in the

Mercall to Well which gallered interne

ing poverty." In the civil war he was the weak and vacillating sovereign, who in the Confederate service, and at its conclusion was 45 years of age, "with practically nothing and in a country stricken with poverty and devastated

by war. Mr. Duke was a man of large liberality, and in his gifts to religious and educational enterprises "he distributed more money than any other man who ever lived in North Carolina." His policy in giving was described by his remark: Some people say I ought to give my money to the poor. I don't think so. They would soon eat it up. I want to give money to people who are able to help themselves

His largest gifts were to Trinity College, which he raised from poverty until he left it strong enough to rank in equipment and standard of work with the better colleges of New England and other parts of the country." But he did dominated his character-liberality, broadmindedness and genuine good-

It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that after the civil war Mr. DUKE became a Republican in politics, "one of a weak and despised minority"; for he reached the "quick determination after the war to turn at once from the dead past, to live in the present and face toward the future." He "became wholly national in his feelings, his political and civic thinking and his business operations." By reason of his manner of treatment of the negroes employed by him and all those of the race with whom he came in contact "there is no negro problem in this community," says the Durham professor from whom

we quote. It is a very remarkable history of a life, and the more remarkable because it is the life of a Southern man of the generation bred amid the bitterness of sectional animosity during the long period of anti-slavery discussion, and who came out of the awful conflict of civil war practically ruined and apparently crushed beyond all hope of re-

The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow.

The proceedings of the congress of zemstvos which met at Moscow on July 18 will be watched with interest by well wishers of Russia all over the world. The gathering may fairly be described as representative, being made up of delegates, not only from all the zemstvos (provincial or district assemblies), but also from all the dumas (municipal councils) in the European provinces of the empire. That the delegates are men who have the courage of their convictions is evident from the fact that they have come together not only without official authorization, but in the teeth of an express prohibition, issued by the St. Petersburg Government. How far is a body composed of such materials likely to go, and how long are the authorities likely to refrain from suppressing it by force?

s to prepare the draft of a Constitution, per cent. to be proposed to the Czar as a substitute for the scheme of pretended reforms devised by Minister BOULYGUINE, a scheme repudiated by the friends of free institutions. According to a correspondent about to be framed will follow for the most part the lines of the draft which | The proposal is to pay \$28,000,000 in the was recently approved by the Moscov municipality, and to which we have formerly referred. That is to say, the national assembly for the establishment of which the Moscow congress will petition the Czar will be bicameral, the upper house being chosen by the electoral bodies which already possess the privilege of naming delegates to zemstvos and dumas, while the lower house will be the product of universal suffrage.

It remains to be seen whether the petitioners will ask that the power of the purse shall be vested exclusively in the popular branch of Parliament, and whether the Czar's Ministers shall be accountable to the majority of that chamber. It is well known that the German Emperor's Ministers are not responsible to the majority of the Reichstag, and it is most improbable that a Russian autocrat would consent at the outset to go a step beyond the concession made by BISMARCK to the principle of popular sovereignty. Some concessions, however, nominally considerable, may be made. The St. Petersburg reactionists are experts in keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. They are well aware that a country may possess representative institutions in remarkable liberality, considering that name but not in fact. Such was the experience of France under the Second Empire, where the Corps Législatif was a nullity during the greater part of the reign of NAPOLEON III.

The Czar, having himself announced is naturally reluctant to alienate many of his most loyal subjects by resorting to violent measures for the purpose of employ the police and soldiery to enforce from the zemstvos and dumas should insist upon assembling. As a matter of fact, about seventy of the 300 delegates had reached the city by Tuesday, and no attempt was made on that day to interfere with their assertion of a right to meet and organize a congress. That a pretext for interference will be put forward at a later date may be inferred dence, and a half hour the absolute from a report circulated on Tuesday in minimum for safety. Finally, don't St. Petersburg that a large fraction of enter the water timidly and by degrees, the zemstvoists and dumaists who have but boldly and with a plunge, wetting been sent to Moscow are in favor of proclaiming the deposition of NICHOLAS II. to dive in, he should wade in to knee continue during the infancy of the pres- have been repeated often enough to be ent Emperor's son, ALEXIS NIKOLAIE- | familiar to everybody, but they are

has lost the confidence of every one.

This is not by any means the first time that a regency has been suggested since the outbreak of disaffection on Jan. 22 at St. Petersburg. According to one report, a palace coup d'état would have for its aim the elevation to the regency of the present Czar's mother, the Empress Dowager, who, it will be remembered, was the Princess DAGMAR of Denmark, and who has long been looked upon as the most inflexible of reactionists. What renders Russians willing to receive such stories with some credulity is their knowledge that many of the generals and officers are in an inflammable state of mind, and that to start a conflagration all that would be needed might be the instigation of some influential members of the imperial family. The history of the house of Romanoff abounds in such examples of treachery more than give money to the college. It will also be remembered that some of He endowed it with "the qualities which the early demonstrations against the authority of Louis XVI. were believed to have been stimulated by his own brother, the Comte de PROVENCE, afterward Louis XVIII., and the first Prince of the blood, the Duke of ORLEANS (PHILIPPE EGALITÉ) was notoriously a

prime mover in the revolution. No doubt the Russian authorities are in a quandary as to the safest method of dealing with the zemstvo congress. Whatever decision they may take is likely to have interesting consequences, and for that reason the eyes of the world are fixed for the moment upon Moscow.

Juggling With the Platt Amendment. Reliable information from Cuba makes it evident that it is even now desirable and that it may soon become imperative for the United States officially to call the attention of the Republic of Cuba to the fact that both its own constitution and the Platt Amendment impose certain

restrictions on its debt incurring powers. Such a step now seems little short of inevitable unless Cuba's Congress and President are in some way restored to political and financial sanity.

For more than a year Cuba's Congress and the Executive have been playing an erratic financial game to serve political ends. The danger f the situation increases with every rassing week. At the bottom of it all is that question of the pay of the soldiers of the revolution, to which we have requently referred. In the summ r of 1 (2 the claimants were not only satisfied, bu were highly delighted with proposals to settle all claims in full by a pro rata distribution of a sum not exceeding \$23,000,000. Then came foreign speculator; to purchase the claims at usurious discounts, and political schemers who proposed a larger sum for distribution in order to secure the soldier vote. To-day all is confusion, with greed and graft on every side. The sum of \$31,500,000 was obtained as the proceeds of a loan of \$35,000,000. By some jugglery, of most doubtful legality. it was proposed to pay out \$28,500,000 as a settlement of 50 per cent. of the claims. Virtual, though not lawful, recognition Ostensibly, the purpose of the meeting | was thereby given to the remaining 50

Conscious that a second loan would bring them into conflict with their constitution, an effort has been made to secure the money by roundabout methods which the supporters of the plan, inof the London Standard, the Constitution | cluding President PALMA, believed would evade the constitutional restrictions. interest and redeemable at some unfixed time in the sweet by and by. This, in the opinion of its advocates, would not constitute a debt under the constitutional provisions. They give it the name of an "interior loan." The fact that the certificates would soon pass, as a large share of the claims have already passed, into the hands of foreign speculators, and would thereby be transformed into foreign claims, a foreign debt, seems to be ignored. Except by the imposition of heavily burdensome taxes or by distinct evasion of her constitutional provisions, Cuba cannot pay the interest and principal of both her present debt and that which it is proposed to fneur, "after defraving the current expenses of government," as stipulated in the Platt Amendment.

Unless she is restrained by a diplo matic reminder that she is prohibited from incurring such obligations, there is now every reason to believe that Cuba will assume financial burdens which will make American interference a necessity. This should be avoided if it is in any way possible to avoid it. It is more than suspected that Mr. Root, as Secretary of War, drafted the so called Platt Amendment. It is possible that Mr. Root, as Secretary of State, may find some work to do under its provisions.

Summer Drownings.

In nine out of every ten of the numerous cases of drowning which sadden the upon the free expression of opinion by his people to a share in the Government, summer season the fatal accident may be traced back either to ignorance of a few simple rules that should be known and observed by bathers, or else to a rash preventing them from meeting and ex- and reckless disregard of them when plaining what sort of a share they would known. In the cases of the drowning of ike to have. For that reason it was good swimmers, the fatal cramp is gentaken for granted up to a few days ago | erally due to their having gone into the that the Moscow authorities would not water too soon after eating or when overheated, and therefore with their the official prohibition, if the delegates strength, unconsciously to themselves,

below its par value. Here are the cardinal rules for swimmers: Never go into the water when overheated, or soon after eating. The careful physician would probably insist upon an interval of at least two hours between meal and bath; one hour is a fair compromise between zeal and pruthe whole body at once. If one is not able depth, then wet his head thoroughly

When in distress in the water, coo members of the Grand Ducal coterie are the essential means of salvation. South, though his life began in "grind- were disposed to make a scapegoat of It is a panic of fear that carries the strug- tale of woman experimenting in agriculture.

gling victim to death before rescuers can reach him. Any one who has confidence can float, especially in salt water, almost indefinitely, and with practically no muscular exertion.

It seems that the rush of prospectors from the Transvaal and the Cape to the newly found and important gold veins in Madagascar has been so great that the Government of Madagascar has prohibited the work of prospecting and the exploitation of precious metals and stones in the soil which remains free. Rights of priority that can be proved are maintained, so that prospectors can eventually claim permission to prospect. Legislation and new regulations are to follow.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Sir: Dr. DEPEW and Col. Mann both ear they will explain everything when they return from Entope. In the mean time, should they not receive equal consideration and coursely from press and public? New York, July 18. Certainly. They should have their due.

Japan is evidently giving American and British firms the preference in the placing of her large orders now being given out, and doubtless will continue that policy. German industrialists are keenly disappointed, for they were confidently expecting big slice of the heavy Japanese business at hand and in sight. Only a few German firms have, so far, received orders of moment from Japan. About the largest they have secured is one for 188 coupled locomotives and tenders, of the value of \$1.750,000.

How About That 8685,000? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The are locked up in the Equitable's vaults would the books of the Mercantile Trust Company,

trolled by the Equitable. District Attorney Jerome can easily obtain the name of the lawyer who is said to have received a large sum for a politician client in settlement of a United States Shipbuilding

Now, why does not District Attorney Jerome compel testimony and the production of books to settle this matter? Is it not about time for him to begin to act? NEW YORK, July 10. A POLICYHOLDER.

The Old Vauxhall Gardens.

1800 that part of the old Stuyvesant village that la now bounded on the west and east by Broadway and Cooper Square, between Fourth street and Astor place, was known as the Vauxhall Gardens, where the beaus and belles of that day strolled esquely near the summer houses, which in great numbers were scattered all over the grounds."

When, in 1807, the cross streets above Houston street were laid out, the Vauxhall was so popular a place of resort for the people of the city that lay south of that thoroughfare that it was left undis-turbed; and to this day there is no eastbound thoroughfare from Broadway between Fourth and Eighth streets; a circumstance greatly to the in-convenience of large numbers of people who are

1827 Lafayette place was out through the Vauxhall Gardens parallel with Broadway, but the present need of cross streets was not then forehalf a mile around a city square that should be a

low obliged to travel around this the longest block

and an alley beside the Astor Library runs halfway through from Lafayette place to Cooper Square. The purpose of this communication is to ask why. in the interest of the public convenience, at least one street should not be extended across between Fourth and Eighth streets, when on either side of Broadway and Cooper Square there are at present

The Vacation Schools—A Teacher's Complaint. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The vacation schools of New York opened on July 10 for a six weeks term, but scarcely one school has as yet

rucking supplies, and we, the teachers, are invited to the board rooms (Brooklyn and Manhattan), to see bundles of material marked for us, and that we are expected to carry home and then to school the next day. We are hired as teachers, not as

expressmen.

And this is not the first year it is a rears, to my knowledge, we have not received our supplies until the third or fourth week. Here is the second week partly gone, and nothing to work with but, in some classes, a bunch of raffia or a

The same can be said of the evening schools. Everything three or four weeks late; and then we must be resourceful to keep up the attenda know that the supplies for every term are in the hope to save a trucking or two each time! We are to bring enough for her school it means a heavy oad for her. I have done it, but don't intend to again, if we never get supplies. A TRACERS. NEW YORK, July 19.

"Little Breeches." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Solomo Van Scoy, a farmer, living near Letts, Ia., claims through your news columns to be the hero and inspiration of the loved and lamented John Hay's

"Little Breeches." in Mr. Laurence Hutton's final word to his friends and the public, "Talks in a Library,"

says:

Mr. John Hay once told me that while listening to a somewhat dull sermon from a preacher, with whose views and doctrines he was not altogether in sympathy, it suddenly occurred to him, apropos of something he had heard in the discourse, that after all perhaps

And out of this fragment of cloth was cut the Little Breeches" which are not soon to wear out in the same way, he edited, some sentance in a ong impromptu prayer gave him the impression That maybe in the end Christ ain't going to be too hard On a man that died for men.

On this pedestal was erected the statue of the famous "Jim Bludso" of the steamer Prairie Belie who gave his own life to save the lives of the passengers entrusted to his charge. Knowing how the lovable, livable Lauren Hutton lived the truth and loved the truth and spoke the truth and wrote the truth, who dares to contradict him?

EVA PRITE SERAEN. MAMAKATING PARK, Sullivan Co., N. Y., July 17.

From the Westminster Gatette.
The sporting attractions of Skibo, Mr. Carnegie Highland home, are thus summed up: The extent o this shooting is about 20,000 acres, of which about 10,000 acres are moor, 8,000 acres arable and 4,000 acres wood: 600 to 800 brace grouse, 22 stags, 4 fallov bucks, 42 roe deer, besides black game, partridges pheasants, snipe, woodcock, hares, rabbits, and wild fowl may be expected. There is fair salmon and sea trout fishing in about fifteen miles of the Evelix, and good trout fishing in Lochs Migdale, Laggan, Lars and Buidhe.

Boston's Toad Crop.

From the Boston Transcript.

The toad crop in the suburbs is reported to be largely in excess of anything noticed in former years, and he is said to be a vorscious devourer the brown tall moth. Shakespeare knew wha he was talking about when he wrote that the toa had a "precious jewel in his head."

Was McKinley's Schoolmate.

From the Kansas City Journal.
William McKinley and W. T. Walsh were play mates in Ohio and went to the same school. Molinley afterward became President of the United is a roving umbrella repairer in outheastern Kansas.

Same Thing.

Stella-On what grounds did she sue for divorce?

Bella-Descriton. He insisted on taking her on long automobile rides and driving the machine

In the Dilineator for August much attention is given to the fashions for late summer. The literar side of the magazine is expressed in articles on West Point and Balmoral, in three short stories and Mr. Palne's serial, in Mrs. Moore's accoun

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY MYTH. A Rainy July 15 Not Always the First

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Swithin's day was Saturday, July 15, and there wasn't even a trace of rain. People who believe in legends and popular meteorol coked forward to a dry forty days. Now. ecause of St. Swithin, but because the rainthat Abyssinia has demonstrated the greater solidarity of its people and has made itself fall for the past few weeks has been considerable and by the law of averages the rest of respected by the victory over the Italians at July and the beginning of August should be

comparatively dry. The St. Swithin myth, like many another popular fallacy, became embedded in the mind by this bit of verse: St. Swithin's day, if thou dost rain, For forty days it will remain; St. Swithin's day, if thou be fair, For forty days 'twill rain nac mair.

This quotation, however, has about as much scientific value as the chatter of the maidens in "The Pirates of Penzance," when hey burst out: How beautifully blue the sky. The glass is rising very high.
Continue fine I hope it may.
And yet it rained but yesterday: To-morrow it may pour again I hear the country wants some rain);

Yet people say, I know not why, That we shall have a warm July. The records in the office of Mr. Emery, the which way the wind blows, disclose that in the year 1900, which had a rainy July 15, twenty-six out of the forty following days were clear. Statistics since that date point o results equally significant, with four or five consecutive days without a recordable

This poetic inaccuracy over the effect of the old saint was hit in the head about half a century ago in England, when the weather records for more than twenty years at Green-

sharps found out, after investigating the records for more than twenty years at Greenwich Observatory, that the midsummer period introduced by a cloudless fifteenth of July was frequently more watery than the seasons when the charmed day was stormy.

But the erroneous superstition about the weather is no more false than the notion that Swithin was a saint or the story of the occasion on which he was supposed to be canonized. A Bishop by the name of Swithin or Swithurn or Swithurn, actually lived in England in the ninth century. Tradition insists, in defiance of the truth, that he was a clergyman addicted to a vicious and immoral life. As a matter of fact, he was a holy churchmian. The chronicles report that before he died at Winchester, out of humility of spirit he begged to be buried outside of the church there, where the eavesdroppings from the edifice might water his body and where those who walked past might tramp upon his grave.

More than one hundred years later, the same popular writings record, the clergy, holding it as a disgrace for so noble a man to be intered so lowly, made most elaborate plans to remove the body into the cathedral at Winchester. On the inaugural day of the celebration an extraordinary and terrific rainstorm was interpreted by the monks as an admonition from Heaven to desist from this blasphemous undertaking in thwarting the deathbed wishes of the old Bishop. So the ceremonies were straightway abandoned, and a chapel, instead, was built above the grave. Here, they say, great miradies were worked. In the year of these supposed happenings, it is thought to have rained steadily for forty days and nights.

More trustworthy church history, however, chronicles that Swithin really wanted

the rank of Blabop. Beloved of the people, he was exaked to sainthood simply in their eyes. The practise of canonization was not introduced into England by Rome until two centuries after Swithin lived.

He sprang from noble stock, and was held so high by Egbert, King of Wessex, as to be made the tutor and companion of Ethelmulf, his successor to the throne. Swithin instituted many public reforms and improvements, including the construction of the first stone bridge in that part of England, over the Itchen. Later he became the personal advisor of King Ethelmulf and is supposed to have accompanied Alfred the Great on his pigrimage to Rome, when Alfred was little more than a baby. He also introduced the eystem of tithes, setting apart for the diergy one-tenth of the revenue. When he died, Winchester Cathedral received his name instead of Paul's and Peter's, the names originally designated.

The St. Swithin legend runs through English literature with great insistence and is often challenged. Ben Jonson, nearly four centuries ago, in "Every Man Out of His Humor," makes one of his characters read from an almance and utter the following comment:

O here, St. Swithin, the fifteenth day! Variable

O here, St. Swithin, the fifteenth day! Variab weather, but for the most part rain, good; for the most part rain! Why it should rain, forty day after, now, more or less, it was a rule held afor to hold a plow, and yet here are two days no rain; ha! It makes me muse

"Poor Robin's Almanack" for 1697 contains

e verses:

In this month of St. Swithin's day,
On which if that it rain, they say,
Full forty days after it will,
Or more or less, some rain distil.
This Swithin was a saint, I trow,
And Winchester's Bishop, also.
Who in his time did many a feat
As Popish legends do repeat.
A woman having broken her eggs
By stumbling at another's legs.
For which she made a world cry.
St. Swithia chanced for to come by
Who made them all as sound or more
Than ever that they were before.
But whether this were so or no.
"Tis more than you of I do know.
Hetter it is to rise betime
And to make hay while sun doth shine,
Than to believe in tales and lies
Which lide monks and friars devise.
In Gay, in his "Trivia," the great wee

John Gay, in his "Trivia," the great weather poem, refers to the old legend, which has it analogue in the literatures of many of the Continental nations.

New York, July 18.

A Hot Weather Discussion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this warm veather people complain; in the coldest days of vinter they complain; and even in May and Octo-

ber they complain. But why complain? "What can't be cured must be endured," and if you are up against that it is a waste of time to complain; while if it is a case of uplaining about something that you can cure and apply the cure? It all therefore, comes down to this: Complain

ing is never useful and always harmful. NEW YORE, July 19. DAVISON BROWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having lived for many years in the South where it was almost impossible to sleep at night, on account of restless-ness caused by heat from the body coming in contact with the sheet, and no ventilation whateve between the body and the mattress. I was told by straw matting under the sheet I would be able to aleep without trouble.

I tried it, and found no trouble after that in getting good night's sleep. I have told many here of his method, and they have informed me that the too have tried it and found that they were able sleep during the hot nights, whereas before they During the recent hot spell I have been sleening

on the matting on my bed and have not felt the heat during the night, because I was able to have a good sleep. What the matting does is to allow certain amount of ventilation to pass between the body and the mattress. This method will be of great help to the sick who are unable to get to sleep account of the heat, as it were, from the be generated from the body. NEW YORK, July 18.

The Rage for Decoration. From London Truth. The number of those decorated with stars, rib-

bons, orders, medals, &c., is remarkable in society nowadays. If women still retain the position of being the decorative sex, men are certainly the decorated. Orders, medals and so on are dis-tiactly a decoration, as a general rule, and nothing more. The last thing in the world that they mark is personal distinction. It is a common me affectation that titles are accepted mainly to please wives, who have a weakness for being "my ladies The ribbons, medals, &c., which are not shared accepted.

Too Early in the Game. Hewitt-Did you hear that Gruet balked over the marriage service?

Hewlit-When the minister came to the "with asked him why it was necessary for him to put his property in his wife's name so early in the game

> Puzzle-Find the Missing Words, When the mercury soars skyward And the world is in a stew, Single the man who puts the question:

THE QUESTION OF ABYSSINIA. A Situation Likely to Come Up for In

ternational Consideration. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The matter having been definitely relegated to a conference to be held in the autumn, the next question that will call for interna-tional consideration is that of Abyssinia. The situation there is not unlike that in Morocco in some respects, but is modified to the extent

The difficulty in Abyssinia that is coming to a head arose out of the part played by M. Delcasse in connection with the concession given by King Menelik to a French company for the construction of a railway from the port of Jibutil in French Somaliland by Harrar to Addis-Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia, with eventual prolongation to the Nile. For a full understanding of the present status of the matter a short sketch of its origin and course is necessary.

When, in 1898, after the Italian defeat at Adowa, M. Delcassé entered the French Foreign Office, he found the position of France in Abyssinia one entirely out of the common

When, in 1898, after the Italian dereat at Adowa, M. Delcassé entered the French Foreign Office, he found the position of France in Abyssinia one entirely out of the common in the relations of a highly civilized Power with a country still in a semi-barbaric state. His predecessors, having dropped the earlier agressive attitude toward Abyssinia, had entirely won the confidence of Menelik and the great feudal chiefs. They effectively supported the national policy of the Negus and were rewarded by an enormous preponderance of influence over other countries at his court. From 1885 on the French Government made it clear that it intended to respect the integrity of Ethopia by engaging never to annex Harrar or even to claim a protectorate over it, and by a treaty signed in January, 1887, it abandoned to King Menelik all the rights acquired in 1885 and 1890 over the sultanates of Gobat and Errer, thus renouncing all idea of territorial expansion of its protectorate on the Somali coast at the expense of Abyssinia.

From that moment French citizens had free access to the Interior, received numerous agricultural, industrial and commercial concessions, and French missionaries, Protestant and Catholic, were allowed to settle freely in any part of the country.

But the greatest concession of all was the exclusive right given in 1894 to Messrs. Ilg and Chefneux to construct a railway bringing Abvssinia into connection with the Red Sea. Shut in on all other sides by Great Britain and Italy from direct communication with the dwarf was found at the French Government toward the railway enterprise and King Menelik changed, and instead of the former frank support of his national policy, was substituted that of the division of Abyssinian into sonheres of influence, British, Italian and French mission toward the railway enterprise and King Menelik changed, and instead of the former frank support of his national policy, was substituted that of the division of Abyssinia into spheres of his national policy, was substituted that of the d

NEW YORK, July 19. The Father of the Navy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was being the first commander in chief of the first navy of the Thirteen Colonies under a com ssion dated Dec. 22, 1775, is enough to make

him father of the navy.

Not at all. He is not in the contest. Being insuccessful, he was got rid of by the reorganization of the navy, Oct. 10, 1776.

The navy began before his appointment was approved by Congress. The navy began when, on Oct. 13, 1775, Congress ordered two armed cruisers to be fitted out. The largest commissioned—was assigned to Capt. John Barry, Dec. 7, 1775. With him began the navy of the United Colonies. He aided in the preparations for fitting out the expedition southward under Hopkins.

Barry, on April 7, 1776, captured the Edward off the coast of Virginia and brought her on April 11 to Philadelphia, the first prize of a continental cruiser. her on April 11 to Philadelphia, the first prize of a continental cruiser.

He continued his services during the war, and at its close commanded the Alliance, the best vessel the United Colonies ever owned, and was in command of the whole navy. He started on the first day. He remained until the last, and fought the last battle of the Revolution, March 10, 1783, with the Sybelle, when bringing specie from Havana. He commanded the first cruiser and the last ship.

He commanded the first cruiser and the last ship.
You concede he has a claim to be considered the father of the navy from the foundation of the present navy in 1794. Unite that with his Revolutionary services and remember that was the link between the navy of the Colonies and the navy of the United States; that as he was head of the navy of the Colonies at the close of the Revolution, and Washington, who commanded the Revolutionary army, knew Barry commanded the Revolutionary navy at the close of hostilities, and appointed him head of the new navy.

The claim for Barry as father of the navy must be acknowledged by all fairminded Americans. Not only is he the father by reason of appointment, services and merit, but especially so in the number of those who were trained under him who afterward became distinguished in naval annals—Dale, Stewart, Jacob Jones, Mullany, Parron, Somers, Decatur, Ross and others—Indeed, all the early active officers of our French war and the war with England, 1812-15. He was father, trainer, director of all. So, in every aspect, John Barry alone is worthy to be honored as the father of the American navy.

MARTIN I. J. GRIFFIN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

MARTIN I. J. GRIFFIN.

Mother-in-law in Mikadoland. From the Jaran Weekly Mall.

Early on the morning of June 21 M. Nakagawa keeper of the teahouse Yamamume-ro. North Horli-cho, Osaka, killed half a dozen persons with a sword. The victims were the mother, young brother and sister of his wife, one female servan ing substituted for his bloodstained coat a cere montal drees, gave himself up to the Nishi police ence with his wife's mother.

Incarnate Umbrellas

From the Queen.
We English, of course, get what we call "hard ened" to horrible climatic changes. Nevertheless I am convinced that our solemnity of demean s generated by our gray skies, ou winds, our heavy, yellow fogs, and our slushy roads and pavements. The waterproof face is the direct result of a firmament of lead. Many of u

Dick Turpin's Hiding Place. From the London Dally Mall.

Workmen engaged in tearing down the Plough Inn at Little Ealing discovered a secret chamber yesterday. It was claborately furnished in old The house is over 500 years old, and at one tim

belonged to the grandmother of Dick Turpin, the famous highwayman. The chamber is supposed to have been his retreat when too closely pursued. Sunday Services in Kentucky.

From the Murray Monttor. Each person in the Dog Hill congregation t requested to bring his hoe with him to church nex

Sunday. There will be no preaching, and the time will be spent in chopping down the weeds around

Reason for His Silence. From the Washington Star "Why don't you make some ringing speeche against the trusts?" "Nothing to gain." answered Senator Sorghum

the front door.

'The public wouldn't believe I meant 'em and the The Leader's Coat of the Band. From the Richfield Springs Mercury.
Will the person having the leader's coat of the

band please return the same to this office!

DIRECTORS MEET IN SUBWAY. And Report It Cooler Than the Street

-Hedley Wants More Elevated Tracks Instead of holding their usual weekly meeting in the board room of August Belmont's offices, the directors of the Interborough Company met yesterday in a private car in the subway. The purpose of the innovation was to combine an in spection of the subway with the transact tion of the routine business. At several of the stations stops were made to look into the atmospheric conditions of the stations and to discuss the best means of providing permanent and adequate ventilation. At the close of the trip this state ment was issued:

"Several of the directors remarked on the trip that the air in the subway was much cooler than that on the surface of New York's streets. The air in the tubes inder the Harlem River was at least 15 legrees cooler than the surface tempera-

"At 149th street and Third avenue tha of the transfer of passengers from the subway to the elevated lines, and vice-versa. General Manager Frank Hedley said that he thought the large growth of building operations and the construction of hundreds of large apartment houses in the West Farms section made it absolutely necessary that a third track be constructed on the Second and Third avenue lines, Mr. Hedley said that the growth of population in the next year in the Bronx would be so great as to absolutely overtax the pres

ent lines of travel."

Mr. Hedley had had comparative temperatures taken of the subway and streets at various stations during the last three days. The reports show that the temperature ranged from 5 to 18 degrees lower than the temperature taken at the same hour on the streets. The following list shows some of these tests made on July 18:

Ninetv-first street, noon... City Hall, 3 P. M... Thirty-third street, 3 P. M... Columbus Circle, 3 P. M... Sixty-sixth street, 3 P. M... Savanty-second street moon.

JAKE COOK TO BE CREMATED. He Wanted to Have His Ashes Scattered in the Monkey Cages.

Jake Cook, the monkey keeper in the Central Park menagerie, who died on Tuesday as a result of heat prostration, had often said to his wife:

"When I die I would like to be cremate!

and have my ashes put in the monkey cages. Perhaps it won't make any difference, but there is some comfort in thinking that even after death I will still be with my pets. They love me just as I love them." His wishes in that respect were made known to Director Smith of the menagerie vesterday and Mr. Smith said he had no objection to having the wishes of his old employee carried out. Mrs. Cook, the widow, is not sure that she will consent to the proposition. She said yesterday that

she desired to keep her husband's ashes in the house. The keeper's body will be taken to the Fresh Pond crematory to-day and there

incinerated.

Jake seemed to have a premonition recently that he had not long to live and seemed to worry over the possibility that his successor might not be kind to the monkeys. Jake's character was one of great simplicity and all his thoughts revolved about the animals under his care. incinerated.

Twelve years ago he began to prepare for death. He bought a swallowtail coat and a pair of deskin trousers and told his wife that he wanted to be dressed in those clothes when he died. He hung the clothing in a closet, and it remained there until yesterday, when he was coffined.

EVANS SQUADRON SAILS.

Leaves Newport to Meet the Paul Jones Fleet at Hampton Roads.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.-The squadron of Rear Admiral P. D. Evans, consisting of the battleships Maine, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Illinois and Alabama, left Newport this afternoon, bound for Hampton Roads, where they will meet the fleet of Rear Admiral the Lexington of fourteen guns, the first | Signbee and escort the body of John Paul

Jones to Annapolis.

The battleships will then go to New York and return to Newport in August.

This afternoon the cruisers West Virginia and Pennsylvania arrived here from Gardi-

ner's Bay.

The West Virginia will remain here until Aug. 2, and the Pennsylvania will go out to sea with the naval trial board for the purpose of trying her 8-inch guns and for speed tests under forced draft. The West Virginia is also to undergo her final ac-ceptance trials, while here, at the hands of the board of inspection.

NEW ARTS CLUB STUDIOS. Plans Filed for Building on East Nineteenth

Street to Cost \$200,000. Plans have been filed with the Building Superintendent for the new studio building for the Arts Club, to be erected by the Arts Realty Company, of which Charles R. Lamb is president, at 119 and 121 East Nineteenth street. It is to be a fireproof structure, seven stories high, with a mexzanine floor. It will have a frontage of

59.31 feet and a depth of 82.1 feet.

The façade will be of sculptured Belleville gray rock at the first story and orna-mental brick with terra cotta trimmings above. It is to have a Gothic entrance adorned with an arch and columns. The building is to cost \$200,000. The architects are George B. Post & Sons.

GOV. VARDAMAN'S WARNING. He Tells Mississippi Officials to Watch Negroes Closely.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19 .- The prevalence of criminal outrage by negroes in Mississipp accompanied as it has been by lynching, has resulted in the publication of a notice by Gov. Vardaman to officials to be more vigilant and active in the enforcement of the law, by arresting all dangerous and vagrant negroes, and closing all blind tigers and other lawless concerns.

Governor's notice to the county officials opens as follows:

"The heat of the summer sun seems to intensify the brutish negroes' lust, as it causes the blood to flow in the body and melt the virus in the fangs of the coll serpent on the side of the rock in ear spring. It seems to loosen within his so the very fires of hell itesif."

BROOKLYN HAS MORE WATER. Reservoirs Gain Eight Inches Since Supply Was Restricted.

The consumption of water in Brooklyn on Tuesday was 121,299,600 gallons, al 10,000,000 less than the previous day. Yesterday it was found that in preceding twenty-four hours there been a gain of two thirds of a foot in depth of the water in the reservoirs.
Chief Engineer de Varona said tha
long as the water is used economically t
will be enough for ordinary needs. The police yesterday received ordermit the street sweepers to use

To Conduct the Philharmonic.

sprinkling cans.

August Roebbelen, who is in Eur engaging conductors for the next sea of the Philharmonic Orchestra, cabled this city yesterday that he had mad contract with Fritz Steinbach of Colog to conduct some of the concerts of society next winter. Steinbach is one the most noted of the younger Gern conductors. He is especially famed his interpretation of Brahms.